MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1891.

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THE SUN. New York City.

A Vote for the Force Bill.

The Hon. ARTHUR P. GORMAN, in the course of a speech at the opening of the campaign of the Maryland Democrats last week, reminded his hearers with much earmeetween that the Force bill is not dead vet. and that it will be sure to come up again in Congress if the Republicans are successful in the fall elections:

"That bill will come again if Hannson is reflected Do not mistake the signs of the times. Massachu setts had Lopes, who introduced the bill, as Chairman of its Republican Convention; its resolve was for the Force bill. Ohio and every Republican State that has acted are for it. The Republican party is irrevecably committed to it; their very existence depend upon it. That question is above taxes and extravagance: it determines the question of the continuance of the form of government under which we live."

Every vote cast for PLATT and FASSETT will be a vote for the Force bill. It will be wote to place the Republican party of New York in a favorable position to insure Republican success in the Presidential election and the Congress elections of 1892.

It is for the interest of the whole country as well as of the State of New York that the Democratic State ticket should be elected.

The Investigation of Porter

The special committee appointed by the National Civil Service Reform League to investigate the methods of Mr. Robert P. PORTER charge that the Eleventh Census is grossly partisan and inaccurate; and they attribute the badness of the work to Pon-TER's failure to select his subordinates by competitive examination.

The general conclusions of Mr. FOULER, Mr. BONAPARTE, Mr. MACVEAGH, Mr. DANA, and Mr. ROOERS about the worthlessness of the census are undoubtedly sound; but these gentlemen have managed to put the cart before the horse.

An honest and capable Superintendent might have conducted a satisfactory census without holding a single competitive examination, or appointing a single Democrat as supervisor, or enumerator, or special agent, or clerk.

The main source of the costliness and fraudulency of the most extravagant and most dishonest census ever taken is in an appointment that would not and could not have been made upon the competitive examination plan under any circumstances. This was the appointment of ROBERT P. PORTER as Superintendent of the Census by

The scandal of the Eleventh Census leads directly to PORTER himself. It is a matter of personal character and personal fitness The inevitable investigation by the Fifty second Congress will be prosecuted on that tine, and not for the vindication of any theory w civil service reform.

The Convict Judge Advocate-General

Yesterday Brig.-Gen. DAVID G. SWAIM, the titular Judge Advocate-General of our army, completed thirty years of military service. His entrange into the regular army dates back only twenty-five years, since h was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the Thirty-fourth Infantry from July 28. 1866. But he had served through the civil war in the volunt ers, being made Second Lieutenant in the Sixty-fifth Ohio, Oct. 4, 1861, and Captain in the Adjutant-General's Department in the spring of 1862. In a few months, therefore, he will have reached the term of service which permits the President to retire an officer after thirty years upon his own application.

The project now suggested is that Gen. SWAIM shall apply for retirement, provided the President will remit the unexpired portion of the sentence passed upon him by a court martial more than six years ago. Gen. Swain was appointed to the Judge

Advocate-General's department toward the close of the year 1863, and was made the head of that department, with the rank of Brigadier-(jeneral, by HAYES, in February, 1881. Three years later, in April, 1884. Mr. A. E. BATEMAN of Washington, a member of the firm of BATEMAN & Co., bankers, complained to Secretary Lincoln that Gan Swary had attempted a fraud upon his firm by negotiating a due bill for 85,000 which he had previously drawn, and that he had also assisted in the negotiation of certain pay vouchers, which he knew to be fraudulent and triplicates of outstanding accounts. Mr. BATEMAN asked for a court martial on these allegations. The following day he informed the Secretary that the case had been amicably settled and all misunderstandings explained. The Secretary did not feel at liberty to dismiss the affair in that way, especially as Mr. BATEMAN had given his first letter to the public press. Gen. Swain's comments on the facts as referred to him by the Secre-

tary, were also not thought satisfactory. ordingly, a court of inquiry was called, consisting of Gen. POPE, Gen. Augus, and Gen. SACKET. After careful investigation, this tribunal reported that the evidence disdosed certain transactions discreditable to an army officer, and "especially demanding the severest condemnation when engaged in by an officer holding the high position and peculiar relations to the administration of justice in the army held by Gen. SWAIM." President ARTHUE accordingly appointed a court martial upon Secretary Lincoln's recommendation. It consisted of Gen. SCHOPIZLD, Gen. TERRY, Gen. ROCHESTER, Gen. Hollabind, Gen. Munkay, and Gen. Nawron, and Col. C. H. Smith, Col. ANDREWS, Col. BROOKE, Col. BRADLEY, Col. AYERS, Col. E. S. OTIS, and Col. BLACK. This court found Gen. SWAIM not guilty of the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, based on the due bill of \$5,000, and also not guilty of neglect of duty in not reporting the triplication of pay, which was the one charged against Col. Morrow, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the sixty-second Article of War. Its sentence was suspension from rank, duty, and pay for three years. This sentence President ABTHUR declined to approve, considering it too lenient. A second sentence was suspension from his rank, duty, and pay for one year, and thereafter to be reduced to the rank of Major in his department. That was also disapproved. The ourt made a third attempt, and produced a sentence of suspension from rank and

duty for twelve years on half pay. This is the sentence, rather more than half of which Gen. Swarm has undergone. His compulsory retirement for age is due Dog, 22, 1896, and it was understood that

the object of naming twelve years as his period of sentence was to carry it until the spring of 1897, so that he might not be again in active charge of his office. President ARTHUB, in approving that sentence, had declared that it was difficult for him to understand how the court could be willing to have Gen. Swarm retained upon the Army Register, after expressing its sense of the impropriety of his performing the duties of his office by imposing two centences, under either of which he would be deprived of his functions. "The idea," said President ARTHUR, "that an office like that of Judge Advocate-General should remain vacant in effect for twelve years, merely to save a part of its emoluments to its incumbent, under such circumstances, would seem to come from an inversion of the proper rela-

tions of public offices and those holding them. and is an idea not suited to our institutions." Still, this anomalous condition of the office has existed ever since. It is evident from these facts that Gen. Swarm would secure two points in his favor by the arrangement now proposed. In the first place, he would begin to receive at once retired pay, which is three-fourths of the active pay of his grade, instead of the haif pay imposed upon him by his sentence,

which must continue otherwise several years longer. In the next place, he would secure remission of sentence, which would be prized for its possible interpretation as an exercise of clemency in his favor on the assumption that the final sentence was too severe, or not warranted by the facts.

And the military establishment would also, it is argue !, be a gainer by the arrangement. The present state of affairs is most unusual, the head of this department being carried along year after year upon the Army Register without performing any of its duties. Although the competent and Micient discharge of those duties by the officer next in rank, Col. Guido N. LIEBER, has for more than six years caused everything to go on smoothly, yet it is a source of continuing comment that the titular innumbent of the office which reports upon every court-martial proceeding which the Secretary has to submit to the President should himself be under a twelve years' sentence for conduct to the projudice of good order and military discipline. Moreover, other plans for ending this

anomaly have hitherto proved futile. A few years ago an effort was made by the friends of Gen. Swall to have his case reopened, believing that a more lenient view of it would be taken; but no sufficient irregularity in the proceedings could be discovered. Then he was ordered before a Board to see whether he could be retired for physical disability; and this scheme also failed, as the medical officers did not find him incapacitated for service. A third plan was that of appealing to Congress, as was done by Gen. GROSVENOR'S bill for the retirement by the President at his discretion of any army or navy officer sentenced to suspension for a period extending beyond the time when his retirement would be authorized by law; but that bill was not passed. Other projects looking to the same end, such as the ousting of Gen. SWAIM by simply nominating his successor and having him confirmed by the Senate, have been palpably objectionable on several grounds, including the creation of a dangerous precedent, as well as the overriding of the rights left to Gen. Swarm by the decision of the court martial. Now, however, the possibility of applying the thirty years' retirement law auggests a new resource; and since Gen. Swarm's voluntary application is necessary under that law, he is apparently n a position to suggest terms.

It is an extraordinary case.

An Imperial Geographer and Judge. The Institute of International Law, which met at Hamburg in September, devoted considerable time to a discussion of the rules of procedure which should govern arbitrations in international disputes.

This association is composed of members who have rendered services to international law in the domain of theory or of practice. and of associates whose knowledge may be useful to the institute. There are one hundred and twenty members and associates in all, representing the various countries of the world, but the representatives of one country cannot exceed one-sixth of the total number. The members are mostly distinguished Continental jurists, and at the Hamburg meeting, which was held under the Presidency of Prof. Von BAR of Goettingen, no American appears to have been present, and the only Englishmen were Lord REAY, Dr. THOMAS BARGLAY. and Mr. Justice Scorr, who is now engaged in Egypt in reforming the judicial system of that country.

The case which was referred to as illus-

trating the necessity of definite rules for the government of international arbitrations was the recent controversy between the Freuch republic and the Government of the Netherlands in reference to the boundary between the possessions of those two nations in South America. French Guiana, of which Cayenne is the capital, lies directly east of Dutch Gulans, of which Paramaribo is the capital, between the second and fourth parallels of north latitude. It is agreed that the river Maroni or Marowyne constitutes, along the lower part of its course, the boundary between the two colonies. A question arose, however, as to which of the two streams formed the upper course of the Maroni. Upon the territory lying between these two streams gold fields were recently discovered, and the French Government granted to the discoverers the right to mine in this region. Thereupon the Dutch authorities protested. claiming the disputed district, and an agreement was made to submit the controversy to the Emperor of Russia for determination. The form of this agreement, however, was such as to compel the Emperor to decide upon one stream or the other as the legal boundary; it did not permit him to fix upon an intermediate frontier if he should come to the conclusion upon the evidence that such was the true boundary. Under these circumstances the Czar declined to act at all, and he only consented to do so when both parties to the controversy changed the terms of the submission so that he might declare the true boundary if he should come to the conclusion that it was not along the line of either river. A peculiarity about the procedure was that the written argument of each party litigant was submitted without being communicated to the other; so that neither

put forward in behalf of its adversary. The Czar decided in favor of the Dutch claim, holding that a stream known as the Lava was the true upper course of the Maroni. This decision gives the gold fields to the Government of the Netherlands, but the imperial arbitrator also provided in his decision that French settlers who had in good faith acquired possessions in the disputed land should retain them.

Government knew what views were to be

After reviewing the circumstances in this interesting case, Prof. Asses of Amsterdam. one of the most prominent members of the Institute of International Law, insisted upon the importance of general regulations which

should prescribe the methods of procedure in like controversies and should give the arbitrator just such powers as the Czar ob-

tained before he would consent to act. Furthermore, it seems to us that in all cases of the sort there should be an exchange of the arguments, and each party should have an opportunity to answer that of the other side.

The Facts in the Case.

A correspondent who properly identifies himself confesses to still a little uncertainty regarding the relation of the New York Republicans to the World's Fair. He writes:

"Rr-Congressman Wz. C. Wallien yesterday, at a sublic meeting in Brooklyn, said that neither Mr. Platz public meeting in Brooklyn, said that neither Mr. Flats nor Mr. Fasserrhad anything to do with the location of the World's Fair. This had been decided in Washingon, not in Albany. How is this? Is Mr. Passart really anocent, and has he been belled r

In regard to Mr. FASSETT's and Mr. PLATT'S connection with the job in question, the best testimony is from that unimpeachable source, the Republican Inter-Ocean of Chicago. Not long ago the Inter-Ocean made this statement, which has already been printed in THE SUN:

"New York and Pennsylvania Republicans working together did not a little toward giving the victory to Chicago."

The leader of the New York Republicans in Washington, and as unflinching a leader as ever stepped he was upon this point, was the gentleman who now presents his compliments to the State of New York in the person of Mr. JACOB PASSETT. An individual so high in Mr. PLATT'S confidence as to receive his nomination for Governor could not have been kept so radically ignorant of that statesman's plan of campaign for 1892 as not to be permitted to understand thoroughly his views upon so important a factor in it as the humiliation of the pivotal Democratic State. To say that FASSETT did not know what PLATT was doing in reference to the World's Fair is to make him out more of a puppet than he appears in any estimate of him, however hostile. The Republicans to whom Mr. PLATT wouldn't tell all he knew were, for example, that excellent band of loyal New Yorkers, now, as then, headed by the Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, and among whom Congressman Wal-LACE also appears to belong, whose submissiveness to discipline we have seen restored through their having received the satisfying certificate of their party's good faith toward New York in Mr. PLATT'S and Mr. FASSETT'S permission to a World's Fair bill to go through the Albany Legislature.

Congressman Wallace is right when he says that the location of the Fair was decided in Washington, not in Albany. But the men responsible for that monstrous decision were the Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT and the Hon. JACOB SLOAT FASSETT.

Mr. Flower in Luck.

There is much encouragement for Mr. FLOWER in the fact that the Mugwumps generally seem to be flocking to FASSETT. Mr. Godkin's rich Cloughbawn blood was deeply stirred by the fear that the World's Fair would be held in this town and his corns trodden upon by plebeian strangers who would jostle him carelessly or derisively, not knowing that they were impinging upon a privileged character of the Second ward. Therefore, "LARRY" falls upon the bosom of "Tom." Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS and Mr. MATTHEW HALE and their followers are naturally Republicans when Mr. CLEVE-LAND is not running for office. The New York Times is an exception to the general Mugwump migration to PLATT, but that lournal has to obey the mysterious law-of its being. The attitude of the Times must be very painful to Mr. FLOWER.

But if, as appears to be the case, most of the Mugwumps are for FASSETT, that young man's front name is not JACOB, but DENNIS. The Mugwumps fought Governor HILL hysterically in 1885 and 1888, and he was easily elected. They acreamed and kicked against the regular Democratic ticket in this town last fall, and the regular Democratic ticket was easily elected. Mr. FLOWER is in luck, him too heavily.

The Bill.

The account of the State of New York with Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT (Political Jobs. Wholesale and Retail, JACOB S. FASSETT. Agent), is something like this:

The Blate of New York to T. C. PLATE. To one World's Fair at Chicago To preventing Constitutional Convention...... 5,000
To services in defeating Rapid Transis....... 5,000

Democratic majority..... Mr. PLATT (J. S. FASSETT, Ag't) may depend upon getting his pay. The services have been rendered, and they ought to be paid for; and it would be false economy to cut down the bill. New York thoroughly appreciates what Mr. PLATT has done for her, and is willing to help along a deserving young man like his agent.

50 000

The Kansas Republicans publish a collection of Ballying Hymns, written with little skill of song craft, but some of them not without a certain rude merit. One of these simple lays celebrates the "Howler." the Alliance man who weeps and walls and calls on all the farmers to do the same, in spite of the fact that the crops of 1801 are among the richest ever grown in the State. Here is a stanza from the Howler Hymn:

"He howis of woe, an' want, an' poverty,
An' the wolf that's at our door;
He howis of trusts and great monopolise,
A-grindin' of the poor,
The Kauss sorn was never taller,
And the wheat looks handsome, toe;
The orthards hang with fruit in plenty
For this and ninety-two."

There are Howlers and Wallers outside of the Farmers' Alliance. Howler Mills from

Texas is one of them. Although the recent revolutionary movement on the Blo Grande proved a farce, there are signs of its revival in a more serious form. Mexico is no longer the land of insurrection and the pronunciamentos of insurgent leaders which used to be so frequent there are much rarer. Still, the opportunity afforded to exiles in Texas of organizing raids into the neighboring republic, at the risk of violating our neutrality laws, is about as good now as ever, and no very ong interval occurs between any two experi-

ments of this character. The recent despatch from Consul RICHARD son at Matamoras shows that Gamma and Sampoval are suspected of arranging an important raid like that which was carried out last year in the neighborhood of Laredo. Gen. LAJERO has notified our authorities that 180 men have already crossed into Texas in order te be armed and organized for this purpose. In the marauding expedition of June, 1890, the prompt action of a troop of the Third Cav-

alry, under Capt. STERVER, from Fort McIntosh, broke up the intended movement. A simulta-neous march had been made by Mexican cavalry, and when some of the would-be revolu-tionists attempted to cross they found the Mexican troops ready for them on the other side, and on swimming back were captured by our forces. SANDOVAL was concerned in that novement. He was formerly an officer of the Mexican army, and had also taken part in revolutions in Central and South America. where he is said to have received the rank of General. He is a man of enterprise, and finds

ollowers in his schemes among the dissatis led Mexicans who, for one reason or another have left their native country and established

nemselves in Texas. Gen. STANLEY will take good care that the seutrality laws are not violated through any want of vigilance on his part. His energy last year was fully appreciated by President Dias as showing the good will of our Government Already Company E of Col. Lazzelle's regiment has been sent from Fort Clark to For Ringgold to reenforce that post. The facility with which the Rio Grande can be crossed makes it necessary to keep the region well patrolled when a violation of neutrality is susected. But the military forces of the two ountries usually act in harmony, and prob ably have never been on better terms than during the last two years.

Congress conventions have been called to meet on Saturday evening next in the Tenth and Twelfth districts. Were it not for the death of one New York Congressman elected last November, and the resignation of another, no candidates for Federal office would be baloted for in this town this year. The two vacansies in the delegation are in the Tenth district, caused by the death of Gen. SPINOLA, and in the Twelfth, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Flower two weeks ago on his acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Governor.

These two districts comprise, substantially hat part of the town which lies between Seventh avenue and the East River, and be tween Fourteenth and Eighty-sixth streets Within this territory there is a voting population of 70,000 citizens, a constituency larger in fact, than that of any county in this State excepting New York and Kings, and larger than the total voting population of Delaware Florida, Oregon, Rhode Island, or Nevada About 20 per cent of the voters of New York city live in these two districts, and both are overwhelmingly Democratic.

The Chicago Tribune editorially informs its readers that the late HERMAN MELVILLE was the author of the charming and well-known romance, "Nobby Dick." This novelette, as we understand, has long enjoyed deserved popularity in Chicago's highest lit erary circles. The announcement of the authorship of "Nobby Dick" will clear up what has been a perplexing mystery to thousands of cultivated minds

According to Mr. WARD MCALLISTER, the modern American man of fashion is a very different person indeed from "the grand old English gentleman," as he is celebrated in song, or than the men who graced society in the days of Washington or of Madison. "The man of fashion," says the modern master of circles. When he has availed himself of such friends in the serious acts of his life, he in turn rives an equivalent for their business ability by taking by the hand those who are powers in their own spheres but powerless in the so-cial world, and by giving them privileges and pleasures for which otherwise they would vainly seek and ask."

In this short paragraph Mr. McALLISTER has not inaccurately described his own special functions, which are not wholly useless nor necessarily undignified; but are they not characteristic rather of a court chamberlain, or some other servant of people of fashion, than of a fashionable man as such? Such social ervices would confer but little distinction in smart club on Pall Mall or in the meas room f a fashionable regiment in London, or even Simla or Bermuda. It is natural and laudable to estimate highly or at least to describe euphemistically one's special vocation; but is not Mr. McAllisten unduly narrowing the meaning of "man of fashion" when he makes it apply solely to himself?

SHYLOCKS IN WASHINGTON.

An Order to Protect Treasury Clerks Against the Ten-per-cent, Shavers,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.- The order just issued by Secretary Foster, providing for the pay-ment of the employees of the department every week instead of twice a month, as has been the custom, is intended to protect them against 10 per cent a month shavers. Many of the employees of the Government here are in debt to who are willing to run the risk of advancing hem small sums of money without security at 10 per cent. a month. There are very few clerks who can go to any straight business man or firm and borrow \$50 or \$100 without security, though there is a reasonable certainty that not one out of 500 would fall to meet the obligation. Therefore, ey to clerks who are temporarily embarassed has grown to be a very profitable business with certain brokers who are not afraid to take the risk. The profits on the afraid to take the risk. The profits on the loans are so great that an occasional loss makes no impression on the business. Where the broker loses a hundred dollars by one clerk he makes at housand on the rest. If a clerk never pays back the money borrowed the interest he pays on it usually amounts to three times the principal before he works himself up to the point of repudiating the debt. The result is that the clerks pay dearly for any extravagance which has placed them in the hands of the bloodsuckers.

Of recent years there has been a war on the

gance which has placed them in the hands of the bloodsuckers.

Of recent years there has been a war on the usurers, and while a washerwoman might be able to collect her bill from a delinquent clerk through his chief, the usurer has been generally given to understand that the department could not help him in his business. Recently, when a usurer complained to the Secretary of War that a clerk would not pay borrowed money, it was discovered that the clerk had aiready paid \$200 interest on \$100, and still owed \$80. The Secretary recommended the clerk to pay the \$80 at his convenience, but to pay no more interest.

To still further relieve the clerks there has been a custom in vogue for some time of permitting them to draw money between pay days occasionally upon the recommendation of the chief of the division. Mr. Foster's new order will do away with this and will permit all employees to draw their money every week whether they will be any richer because of this order is a question, but they may like it better to have a little money often.

THE SAVANNAH STRIKE RESUMED. New Men Take Hold, However, and the Situation Is Not Serious. BAVANNAH. Oct. 4 .- The colored strikers

learned yesterday morning, after it was thought that the strike had ended, that the railroads did not intend to take them back in a body, but would place them on the same footing with other applicants. This meant that a large number of them would be left out. The result was the strike was again declared on. Little or no difficulty is now experienced in loading and unloading cargoes at the in loading and unloading cargoes at the wharves, as men are coming in from the country to replace the strikers in crowds. There are nearly 1.100 new hands now at work at the Central Railroad wharves, 400 having arrived yesterday from the Carolinas. A crowd of Hungarians and Italians are expected from New York on Monday. The Savannah, Florida and western Railroad now has nearly its full complement of men at work at the warf.

Business is rapidly regaining its normal tone and will not be further affected. The strikers funds are running low and they cannot secure credit, but in spite of this they have not attempted any kind of violence as yet. The total number of men out now is about 2,500.

The Creation of Chicago.

From the Chicago Herald, Chicago created herself when nothing was before her, nothing around her; the starting of the town and the country were simultaneous; their growths were from one and the same cause, and looked one and the same way. The cause was divine, and to be found in God's purpose toward this richest and fairest per-tion of the country; and the looking was, however long the delay may be, to an inevitable end—the unquestioned leadership, among all the cities of this western hemi-

Thousophy and Obesity. From the Boston Herald.

As Theosophists maintain that they can at will cause their spirits to wander through space relieved of the hindrance of the body, they abould make great con-verts among obese persons, who heretofore have put their faith in anti-fair remedies.

Levish.

"Hature is niggardly with her dainties." said Bronson. "Not a bit of it," returned Hicks. "There is no limit to the kisses in the world."

THE HOME VIEW OF BARRISON. What They Say in Indianapolis About Mr.

The second of the second of the

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 4 .- The anxiety of President Harrison's managers in this State to learn something concerning the real intentions of Mr. Blaine so far as the approaching omination for the Presidency is concerned is becoming alarming. They assumed for a time that the President and the Secretary of State understood each other, but now word comes from Washington that there is no such understanding, and that neither the President nor any member of his Cabinet has an understanding with Mr. Blaine. The fact has leak ed out that there never has been anything like an intimacy between the President and his Secretary of State, and that there has long exof these distinguished gentlemen. The fact is now recalled that Mr. Blaine has never accompanied the President on any of his electionsering trips over the country, but has let the President go it alone, while he re-mained at home and persistently applied himself to the duties of his office until he came near ruining his health.

One of the President's nearest friends said in a recent conversation that Mr. Blaine was so short and business-like in his intercourse with the President as to cause remarks. He will not wait one moment to see the President. no matter with whom he is talking, but will in terrupt the business or interview, and leave the moment the business in hand is concluded. He has never "loafed" about or visited the becupant, and as far as Blaine's family is concerned, they let the White House people severely alone, except when official etiquette ositively requires their presence. It is also said that the President is greatly annoyed at Blaine's silence, and becomes positively pet-ulant when any one of his intimates broach the question of Blaine's candidacy. He says: "I know nothing whatever of Mr. Blaine's intentions on the subject, and have been without any direct information from either Mr. Blaine or his physician as to Mr. Blaine's condition all sum-

tions on the subject, and have been without any direct information from either Mr. Blaine or his physician as to Mr. Blaine's condition all summer." Of course he has had reports from Cabinet officers and mutual friends who have visited the Secretary of State at Bar Harbor, but has no direct or accurate information from Mr. Blaine or his physician, as he would have had if he were personally interested.

This information is supposed to have come through Mr. Howard Cale of this city, who has been an employee of the President's law firm for the past fifteen years, and who has recently returned from a visit of several weeks duration to the President at Cape May, and who accompanied him on his New England trip. The upshot of it all is that Harrison's closest and most pealous friends here are of the opinion that Mr. Blaine is greatly flattered by the mention of his name in connection with the next Republican nomination.

Since Mr. Cale's return the friends of Attorney-General Miller do not seem nearly so confident that Miller will be transferred to the United States Court of Appeals, and the friends of Judge Woods still affirm that the President has never been guilty of ingratitude or cowardice, and that he will put that gentleman on the bench. They are somewhat fearful that he may appoint Miller as United States District Judge in the place of Woods. That would create a good deal of feeling here, as there are a dozen very influential attorneys in training for that place. Hon, J. M. Butler, exsentor McDonald's law partner, has been summoned to Washington by the President, and it is believed that he will be asked to take the Presidency of the Inter-State Commerce Commission lately vacated by Judge Cooley. It is not believed here that Butler would accept the vacancy on the Court of Claims, with which his name has been mentioned, and besides, his hearing is very defective, which would impair his usefulness on the bench. This would not be so bad in the Inter-State Commerce Commission, as most of the arguments in that oour

It is Recalled by Another Short One He

"I read in a New York paper the other day." said a former member of the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., "an item about a will recently admitted to probate in McKeesport which only contained twenty-four words, and which, the item stated, was unique among wills, because of its brevity. I was reminded by this that the shortest will on record is one on file in the office of the Register of Luzerne county. That will, including the signature, contains but nine words. It was written with a lead pencil on a half sheet of note paper, and is as follows:

Emily R. Miner is my heir.

"Emily R. Miner is my heir.
"Emily R. Miner is my heir.
"The will when found was enclosed in an envelope, which was endorsed. Read this when I am dead. The maker of the will was a blind woman, and was famous in her day as the Blind Poetess of the Wyoming. She was a daughter of the Hon. Charles Miner, whose 'History of the Wyoming Valley' Is among the rarest and most valuable local histories ever written. He was also the ablest and best-known journalist in Pennsylvania half a century ago. He founded the Village Record of Westchestor, Pa., and subsequently the Miner's Record, in Wilkesbarre. He represented the West Chester district in Congress several terms, and was one of the first to develop the anthracits coal interests of the Lehigh and Wyoming valleys.

"Miss Miner, his daughter, who died in 1874, was blind from childhood, and learned to read by touching the wood types in her father's printing office. She was the first person admitted to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind who could road before entering. She carly developed poetical genius, and the earlier magazines and periodicals contain many of her contributions. She was possessed of a marvellous memory, and when her father was collecting data for his proposed history of Wyoming she accompanied him on his visits to surviving pioneers of the bloody days of the valley, listened to their narratives, and recited them word for word to her father on returning home, while he put them upon paper. Some of these are strikingly graphic and stirring in their language. Her will, although it disposed of these were many heirs at law, was admitted to probate without question. The legatee was a favorite heice of Miss Miner's."

A GRAIN BLEVATOR BURNED.

One of the Big Structures in Baltimore and Its Contents Bestroyed.

BALTIMORE Oct. 4 .- Elevator A of the Baltiore and Ohio Railroad Company's system, situated at Locust Point, was destroyed by fire bout 7 o'clock this morning, together with all the machinery and the 135,000 bushels of wheat which it contained. The loss, which is heavy, is covered by insurance. Elevator A cost to construct and to put in the machinery \$500,000. It was erected in 1871 and is said to have been the first elevator on the Atlantic coast. Its capacity was 500,000 bushels. During the past year it has been used for what is known as the bay trade. Tor wheat brought in vessels up the Chesapeake.

The first did its work quickly. Half an hour after the discovery of the flames the roof and walls had failen. The flames thad possession of the elevator so completely that when the firemen arrived it was abandoned to its certain fate, and the men gave their attention to saving surrounding property. Blazing boards and pleess of timber were carried to a considerable distance, and falling upon piers and ships, kept seamen and fireboat and tugboats husy putting out the many fires thus started. The fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion. The elevator, it is understood, will not be rebuilt. Elevators B and C have a capacity respectively of 1,000,000 and 1,500,-000 bushels. the first elevator on the Atlantic coast. Its

Contest for Bank Examiner Drew's Place PHILADELPHIA. Oct. 4.—Charles H. Dengler of Pottsville and Dr. John Stoner of Media are of Pottsville and Dr. John Stoner of Media are rival candidates for the place held by Bank Examiner Drew, who was dismissed for direliction of duty in the Keystone Bank case. Their contest may precipitate further hostility between the two Pennsylvania Senators and the President. Dengier is endorsed by Quay's old enemy, Sam Losch of Pottsville, who threw the Hepublican county of Schuylkill to Pattison by 4.000 plurality in order to defeat Delamater. The President is said to favor Losch's candidate against Stoner, who is endorsed by Quay. Cameron, and Congressmanelect Robinson. Losch acted with Chris Magee and others at the late Republican State Convention in defeating in the Committee on Resolutions a plank nominating Secretary Blaine for the Presidency when Quay desired the Convention to put forward the Maine

GLARIER'S LATEST ACHIEVEMENT. A Little More Truth About the Sources of

The Press and Knickerbocker of Albany gives place to these remarks: Hurrah for Capt, Glasier and the true source of the

Mississippi : Even the scotting Sun and the incredulous
Albasy Times cannot withstand the affidavits of the
geographers of the Glaster expedition. Most of the respectable newspapers of the country have preferred to leave unnoticed the latest achievements of Glazier and the friends who are eager to share his reputation, knowing well that notoriety, however unsavory, is

seeking. The performance of the Press and Knickerbocker forms a notable exception to this sensible policy.

This Albany newspaper devotes so much language to hysterical laudation of Glazier that it apparently has no space to tell what he and his guests really accomplished on their jaunt to Lake Itasca last summer. We will perform that service. There are men who never heard of Glazier, and it may help them to classify and catalogue him if THE SUN, in this place, briefly enumerates the crowning achievements of himself and his admirers in

August last:
1. They confirmed his right to give the name "Lake Glazier" to Elk Lake, which he claims to have discovered in 1881—a lake which was mapped with its tributary brooks by Nicollet in 1836 (it being then an estuary of Lake Itasca), which was surveyed and named by the United States Government in 1875, which was visited by Julius Chambers in 1872 and A. H. Biegfried in 1870, and described by both of these gentlemen in the newspaper press.

2. They honored the memory and discoveries of Nicollet by depriving the large stream nearly two miles long, emptying into the southwest angle of Itasea, of the name he gave it. "The Infant Mississippi," and applying this name to the brook 1,100 feet long that connects Lake Itasca with Elk Lake.

3. They contributed to the truth of history by declaring, in the powerful language of Glazier himself, that both Schoolcraft and Nicol-let affirmed Lake Itasca to be the source of the Mississippi. They failed, however, to explain how it happens that the "Sources of the Mississippi" are marked on Nicollet's original

how it happens that the "Sources of the Mississippi" are marked on Nicollet's original map, now in the Government archives at Washington, fully two miles south of Itasca; neither do they attempt to explain what Nicollet meant when he wrote of the large southern feeder of Itasca above referred to as "the one remarkable above the others, inasmuch as ita course is longer and its waters more abundant; so that in obedience to the geographical rule that the sources of a river are those that are most distant from its mouth, this creek is truly the infant Mississippi."

** They improved upon the work of the surveyors and special agents of the Minnesota Historical Seclety, which, in the functions assigned to it, is by law a coordinate branch of the State Government, by wiping out the nomenclature of the Itasca region, officially adopted, and substituting names of their own devising, in which the family of Glazier and his admirers are generously remembered. The Logislature of Minnesota last spring set apart thirty-five square miles as the Itasca State Park. Its surveyors and workmen have been preparing the reservation to serve its purpose as a public resort. Points of topographic and hydrographic interest, unnamed by the early explorers, have received names, most of them in honor of the men and their families who have explored and mapped this interesting region. Those names, to the number of fifty-two, have been duly confirmed by the State Historical Society. This high-handed and presumptuous proceeding has been sternly rebuked by Mr. Glazier and his admirers, who have affixed their own nomenclature to such features of the region as are deemed worthy to stand as monuments of the achievements celebrated by the Glazier expeditions of 1881 and 1891.

5. They have proved to their intense satisfaction that "Laka Glazier" is the "true source of the continuent of the achievements celebrated by the Glazier is the "true source of the continuent of the achievements colebrated by the Glazier is the "true source of the continuent of

celebrated by the Glazier expeditions of 1881 and 1891.

5. They have proved to their intense satisfaction that "Lake Glazier" is the "true source of the Mississippi" by a process of measurements and reasoning of an elastic quality not hitherto employed by explorers and geographers of repute. They have, for instance, entirely suppressed on their map the important head stream of the Mississippi known as Howard Creek. They have shortened Nicollet's Infant Mississippi to 7,307 feet, though the actual extreme length of Nicollet's discovery from Lake Itasca to the Mississippi Byrings at the Mauteur des Terres has been officially determined to be 11,126 feet. This astounding feat of diminution of course implies the ability to enhance the importance of other streams, and the Glazier party has been equal to the occasion.

enhance the importance of other stroams, and the Glazier party has been equal to the occasion.

G. They have declared that "the basin drained by the feeders of the Glazier lake is larger than that drained by the stream [Nicolat's Infant Mississippl] emptying into the south side of the southwest arm" of Itasca. The brilliancy of this generalization is apparent at a glance. Elk Creek, which carries the waters of all these feeders of Elk Lake into Itasca, is at the mouth, according to Hopewell Clarke, seven feet wide and eight inches deep. The Infant Mississippl, where it joins Itasca, was at the time of J. V. Brower's survey forty feet wide and two feet deep. The Infant Mississippl is perennial, while the little rivulets flowing into Elk Lake do not receive a drop of water in winter, and are dry during much of the summer, save in exceptionally wet periods like the past season. J. V. Brower, the Commissioner of the Itasca State Park, wrote: "No one of the several brooks flowing into Elk Lake are of any great importance, and all of them were dry in August, 1889." It is upon these clusive little brooks that Glazier founds his pretensions as the only original discoverer of the ultimate sources of the Mississippl.

The fact is that Elk Lake and its little tributaries form a part of the ultimate reservoirs of the Mississippl. They are the smaller and less important part, and no pingfarist from Schooleraft, no detractor of Nicoliet, no person who has been denounced by the whole geographical world as a fraud, will be able to change the face of nature or falsify the maps.

It may interest the Press and Anackerbocker to read an extract from one of several authoritative letters disposing of the latest Glazier pretensions. These letters have not yet been published, but will see the light in due time. The following was written by a gentleman who was with the Glazier party while it was evolving its recent discoveries:

Welle I enjoyed the very pleasant companionship of the Glazier party while it was

who was with the Glazier party while it was evolving its recent discoveries:

While I enjoyed the very pleasant companionship of the Glazier party, all the observations which our brief time allowed us to make confirmed the securacy of J. V. Brower's work in that region.

Mr. Brower made the official survey of the Itasca district for the State of Minnesota, denounced Glazier as an impostor and a faisifier, and invited him to bring suit for libel, that he might make good his charges.

On Aug. 3 last, Gov. Merriman of Minnesota wrote to the Commissioner of the Itasca State Park that, in view of the fact that a certain person had renewed his claim to have discovered "a new source of the Mississippi," and "has caused changes to be made in the mans of our State in support of such discovery." It was desirable "to have some definite and correct statement officially made as to the hydrographic and other features of the Itasca basin, gained from a thorough physical knowledge of the same, to the end that facts regarding the ultimate source of the Mississippi may be established and published for the benefit of the people of this State." He therefore asked for a report from Commissioner Brower. That report has been published. It is a lucid and able exposition of all the facts, and is accompanied by a fine detailed hydrographic chart of the ultimate source of the great river. It can be obtained by any one by enclosing a two-cent stamp to the "Commissioner of the Itasca State Fark. St. Paul."

Suffering on a Pacific Island.

A scaling schooner that stopped at one of the villages of Attu Island, the most westerly of the Aleutian group in the north Pacific ocean, was able recently to give a little relief to the suffering natives, numbering about one hundred and fifty. Several years ago it one hundred and fifty. Several years ago it was a great place for sea otters, and when a fur company established a trading post there many Aleuts were attracted to the island, but when the company moved its store the natives were left there. The island is barren, and the natives must live on fish and sea lions. They drink the oil from the sea lious, but as they have neither boats nor hunting outfits the supply is small. They make clothing from anything they can get, being thankful for gunny bags that may be left by vessels that pass occasionally. One woman was found who had been on her back for three years on account of a broken leg. the bone not having been set. The indians cannot get away, and must soon perish unless relief be sent.

British Irreverence

From Holers Society.

His name is Duke of Fife.
Says the Sham Clan Dough.
Wales's daughter is his wife.
Says the Sham Clan Dough.
Her pa is Fat and kind.
Her youthful ma refined.
But her grandima—never mind,
Says the Sham Clan Dough.

He tells us we are Duffa.

Says the sham Clan Dough.

But we're really litight and rough.
Says the Sham Clan Bough.
But he's nunctual in his pay.

Sow follow day by day.

Son-in-law of coming K.—

Says the sham Clan Dough.

Bays the sham Can Dongs.
Duke of Clarence's very long.
Says the Sham Cian Dough.
But he list yet extending the list had been been a been done of the list of the l

LOST: TWO LEPERS.

What Has Become of that Senied Freight Car from Vancouver!

Lost-A freight car containing Chinese lepers. When last heard of the car, bound for New York, was being pulled out of Vanconver. The lepers were inside, with a cask of water and a barrel of bread. The car door was sealed. The car should have reached New York a week ago, if the Canadian Pacific Railroad succeeded in getting it past the au-thorities on the United States border. Friends of the lepers would like to know what has become of them, and so would the New York

Health Board. The lepers are Oung Moy Toy and Tsong The former belonged to the North Brother Island lazaretto, and the latter es-caped from the Charity Hospital. Oung Moy Toy

Brother Island lazaretto, and the latter escaped from the Charity Hospital. Oung Moy Toy was sent away by the Health Board to join a party of thirty of his countrymen who were returning to China, and Taong Ding went with him. Arriving at Vancouver they found that the other Chinamen would not travel with them, and that the Canadian Government would not let them stay in Vancouver. They were in a quandary until an official put them in the freight car with provisions, sealed it up, and sent it off.

The news of this was telegraphed to New York. Neither freight car no riepers have been seen or heard of in this city since. The car may have been wrecked somewhere and the lepors ground up into little bits. It may be sidetracked somewhere, and if provisions have run out the lepors may now he starving to death. It is not impossible that they have succeeded in escaping from the car and are now running laundeles. It was thought they might have reached New York and be in hiding here under the protection of their friends. Inquiry in Mott street yesterday showed that this was very unlikely. Tom Lee, the boss of the street, said that his subjects were deathly afraid of the disease, and there wasn't a man in the street who would dare to harbor a victim. "They would subscribe money to get rid of them," said Tom. "but that's all."

A friend who was with Tom backed him up, and asserted as proof that when the lepers were in New York at work in their laundries, before the Health Board discovered that they were lepers, no Chinaman would work for them. and they had to do all their washing themselves. Chinatown was a little nervous over the report that the lepers were coming back, and at least a dozen Chinamen talked with said that if they showed themselves in the city the Health Board would hear of it.

CHINA'S DILEMMA.

Too Weak to Control Her Own Subjects-An Explosion Coming.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 4.-The Occidental and Oriental steamer Belgicarrived this morning, bringing advices from China to Sept. 3. The China Mail of Sept. 3 says:

'It seems likely that compensation will soon be paid by China for the damages during the recent riots. The French claims at Wuhu are already settled, and others will be amicably djusted soon. The treaty powers, however, and it more difficult to persuade China to open Hunan at the time when so many nations are following the example of the United States in their treatment of China. China is too weak to protest effectually against this bad treatment of her subjects, but the conduct of the Americans, who have shown hopeless incapacity in dealing with the Chinese, has not been observed with indifference. Only the other day Li Hung Chang sanctioned the proposal of the Chinese Consul at San Francisco to transfer all the Chinese coolles in America en bloc to the gold mines in the Amur district.

"Meanwhile the Government at Peking seems to realize the danger of mobrule. A tendency is being manifested for military Governors of provinces. The Manchus seem to be afraid of an outbreak. The probability is that the present crists will pass over. There are not yet sufficient combustibles for a hig explosion, but an explosion seems inevitable.

The North China News says: "During the last few years all the Ministers of the powers at Peking have put up with insults and humiliations. If there is war, and there will be unless China meets our demands fully and honestly, these anti-missionary riots will be merely an exciting cause; roal causes have been accumulating for years.

"The chief offender is the province of Hunan. From it emanates all the lying pamphlets and placards that stir up the people. There was a very large fire at Chung Ring on Aug. & When the fire engines were brought out only two in thirteen were found to be in condition for use. It was soon discovered that the Taotal of the city had dismissed the fire crews and embessied the money provided for their maintenance. A mob of 10.000 attacked his dwelling two days later and it was only with the greatest difficulty he escaped being torn to pieces. This outbreak gave rise at Shanghai to the rumors of another anti-missionary riot." following the example of the United States in their treatment of China. China is too weak

NEW WAY TO NAVE RARONDESS.

Who to Pooling the Clonkmakers and How Many of Them Can Vote ! The Executive Committee of the Clonkmakers' Union reported yesterday to the union and to the Central Labor Federation that they had been visited by some Democratic poli-ticians, who made proposals to the effect that if the cloakmakers would endorse the Democratic ticket for the city and county Rheingold. who was convicted of the Jamaica vitriol

would be liberated. No one, it was reported, would listen to this proposition. One of the delegates said that

throwing, and, possibly, Joseph Barondess,

No one, it was reported, would listen to this proposition. One of the delegates said that the matter would come up again, and that they might make an arrangement by which, if the liberations took place first, the city and county Democratic tickets might be supported.

This gave rise to a furious discussion. One delegate said that Barondess and Rheingold might be saved by the independent Labor party. This was greeted with laughter and cheers, and a howl arose when another proposed that they should see what the Republican party would do. Finally a committee of three was appointed to see if the Executive Committee's report was true and report on it. Barondess was seen by a Kun reporter yesterday afternoon in the Tombs. He had recovered his good spirits, and said he had not yet severed his connection with the union.

"I never intended to run away," he continued, "and simply went from Montreal to Quebec on the cattle boat because I had no money and wanted work. How could I stay when Mrs. Gineck told me she would surrender me if I did not give her \$500 when I had no money I would have been back in time."

Barondess could not say whether his lawyers had given up his case or not.

had given up his case or not. KEPT THE SABBATH.

That Is, Kept 1,349 Immigrants Sweltering in Three Steerages.

The tall, gray-mustached war veteran who stood guard at the entrance to the Barge Office yesterday said he would rather fight one of his battles over again then go through the inquisitorial tortures he submitted to from sunrise to sunset. It was all because three steamships, La Touraine, the Island, and the Kniser ships, La Touraine, the Island, and the Kaiser Withelm II., were not allowed to land their steerage passengers yesterday. These three ships got in on Saturday night with 1,249 immigrants, who had to swelter all day and night in the steerage. The mea and women who besieged the Barge Office and thronged Battery Park were friends of the immigrants. Gon. O'Beirne, the Assistant Commissioner of Inmigration, decided on Saturday to close the Barge Office yesterday When Assistant Secretary Nettleton gave permission to Gen. O'Beirne to let the Inspector have a Sunday holiday, it was understood that the welfare of the immigrants should be taken into consideration.

For Spanish Sufferers by Flood.

The members of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce at 85 Wall street, at a meeting held in Tammany Hall last week, appointed a comin Tammany Hall last week, appointed a committee consisting of P. R. de Florez, 35 Broadway: A. Reynes, 46 Exchange place; Joaquin Liera, 138 Fearl street, and José Ma. Menendez, 222 Fearl street, to solicit subscriptions for the benefit of the sufferers by the great flood in central and southeastern Spain, which on Sopt. 11 swept away the town of Consuegra, in the province of Toledo, killing 2,000 persons, and devastated the provinces of Almeria and Valencia. The suffering in those provinces is very great.

No. 6's Cometery Plots.

Typographical Union No. 6 has adopted an amendment to the rules for the scale of work by which those working on holidays on weekly by which those working on homears on weesly papers shall receive 20 cents an hour extra. The Entertainment Committee reported that they had netted the sum of \$59.82 of clear profit to the union. It was decided that this should be augmented to \$1,000 for the purchase of plots in two cemeteries, one Catholic, one Protestant.

Daughters of the Revolution in Saratogs SARATOGA. Oct. 4 .- A local chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution was organized here yesterday by the General Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. H. Walworth. The Regent has appointed Mrs. John R. Putnam President. Mrs. Putnam has several lines of descent from the family of the renowned Genter's many of the manual ma